

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

SPirit of the New York Press.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES
—THE EFFICIENCY OF ONE AND THE
DE-MORALIZATION OF THE OTHER.

From the Herald.

One real truth has finally made its way into the heads of the Southern leaders, generals, soldiers, and even editors, and that is that a complete demoralization prevails in the Southern armies. Hood's vagrant marauders, wandering miles from the line of march, announce it at every farm house where they can steal a chicken or a dollar; and Gen. Kirby Smith's army, in general orders, daily does the same. Davis, too, whispers it, shouts it, and makes as much noise as he can in the Gath and Askelon of the Confederacy; and the Richmond *Advertiser* declares that the Rebels "are not fit right in retreat"; that it is worthless as an army if it is not recognized.

All this is undoubtedly true. Since the first year of the war there has not only been no improvement in the Rebel armies, but in the effective was still less than nil. As the movement, the prospects of the Southern cause are disastrous for success in war. On that side were all the officers of the old army who were supposed to be no more than ordinary ability—Albert Sidney Johnston, Braxton Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Lovell, Grant, and many others. Longstreet, Magruder—all supposed them to be very great men. And one of the products in leadership of the first year of the war was Stone-wall Jackson.

The South had in its President a man who was supposed to possess for war administration talent of the highest order, and it had as many men as it could handle, and more than it could arm. It got right full into line also, and assumed a military form, and was in full array. But the first considerable battle was a most decisive Southern victory. It seemed as if the South would go into existence as an independent nationality, with the necessity of my real struggle. Our advances made in the war were made with such uncertain steps that we were never really safe in our acquisition. And in the East the military Southern success at Bull Run was followed by the annihilation of McClellan on the Peninsula, of Burnside at Fredericksburg, and the advance of the Rebel forces into the State. The rebellion went ahead splendidly.

But how is all this now? On our part there has been an immense progress. We have grown in the war, and have great armies. Since the success of Bull Run, the Rebels and their armies have been handled with a judgment and a skill beyond all praise. We are making gigantic strides to the final success. Vicksburg, Atlanta, Mobile, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, the Weldon road, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek. Such is the summary of the blows delivered in these later months of the war, and they have brought the Rebellion to its knees. Every one has had good results, and the great results of the war have not been affected. And under Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas—we shall go on in the future in the same magnificent way.

On the other side, in the same period, there was a marked decline on the part of the people; but as to all other material, there was a marked increase. We were in a state of helplessness. We had hardy, brave, and earnest men in overwhelming numbers, and that was all. We had no man able to put them to the task. Every man who died on our side without any result. Our ranks were filled with men administered with a general and partial inability without parallel. Every visionary was busy with counsels, and the enemy was left to do as it pleased. Our Major-Generals were Butler, Fremont, McCook, and their most distinguished subordinates were Halleck, Slocum, and Birney. None of these were able to hang on ten thousand men. Great battles were great, glorious slaughters; and even when the enemy was beaten, the Rebels did better effect upon the war than what he was able to do.

While we have made this splendid progress, while our armies have become efficient, and all the worthless leaders have been set aside, the South still is in the first year of the war, even if it is not the last. Our new leaders, chosen from the start, have all proved to be failures. It found any new ones. Johnston is laid aside as worthless—he was one of the Bull Run heroes—and the man that was put in his place is Hood. Bragg is another Bull Run hero—he also has proved a failure; but fortunately, he has yet laid aside. Bragg was another great leader, and has almost constantly failed in the many attempts he has made. So has Longstreet.

Lee is the only Southern leader who has maintained a remarkable reputation through the hard trials of war. All of the other great soldiers have been developed and brought forward in and by the war; but there are the new men that the war has brought out in the Rebel army. Our best and the best of them, however, are worse now than at the commencement, but they are no better; and the fact that makes them seem worse is that the commencement they fought with our raw and newly raised men, and now fight with steady, well-trained veteran soldiers.

This makes the contrast, and shows to the Southern leaders the real worthlessness of those troops that they thought were such splendid soldiers. This is the reason of the want of no more Southern victories except in the Richmond papers. Who remembers the last Southern victory? Charleston fought eighteen months ago, and the last Southern victory in the East, and Chickamauga, was in October, 1863, was the last in the West. And neither of these was a soldier's battle, where the two armies are brought face to face and have a chance to win.

One was over Hooker, the other over Rosecrans, and the battles were won, though the failures of these men, and not of their armies, it they were the last Southern victories, and they will remain the last. Since these battles we have gone under other men in one campaign, and our enemies will still keep on until there shall be nothing left of the Rebellion but the horrible record it has made in our national history.

SIMILES AGAIN ATLOA.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The following has just been received by the Government in reference to the new naval steamer to be commanded by the notorious freebooter Sumner:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, Octo-
ber 18, 1864.—Sir: The English press states that
Sumner is now at Liverpool. In 1863, cleared for
Bombay, and sailed for London on the 8th inst., with a large quantity of \$1,000,000 in metal,
and a crew of forty-seven men, in command of
Captain Cobett.

Mr. Sisco, United States Consular Agent at Liverpool, has furnished information that Captain Sumner is to have a new crew, and that it is known at this office about the new crew independent of the information of Mr. Sisco. I have not the least doubt she is the vessel the steamer *Lancaster* is to meet, and that Captain Sumner, who is said to be a full-grown lion, will make him a lioness again. Her crew taken out of the *Lancaster*, will be transferred to her. Their plan of action is not known to me.

The *New King* is a very fast, strongly built, and fine-looking screw steamer, built of wood, with iron frame, and copper'd, about one thousand two hundred tons burthen, and twenty-two feet long, one ton wide, and one and a half deep, ship-rigged with two masts, having a double mizzen-sail, the mainmast, No. 1 mast, will be changed, and

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient
servt., THOMAS H. DUNLAP, Consul.

THE "DICTATOR."

Her Dimensions and Capacity. The following letter from Captain Ericsson appears in the Boston Journal—

"New York, November 2, 1864.—To the Editor of the Boston Journal.—In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the *Dictator* is three-fourths out of water at the stern and forty-eight inches out of water at the bow, and is to be considered as being in a fit condition to be used in the service of the Union."

"There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores, and nearly half the vessel's complement of crew. The expense of getting her ready for service is estimated at \$10,000, and she will be paid for in full when the engine is put in order.

"Nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department." J. Ericsson.

DEATH OF MR. H. T. GROVER.—We record with sorrow the death, after a short illness, of Mr. H. T. Grover, lawyer of Lowell, Mass., and a most popular member of the bar of that city. Mr. Grover had made many friends in the city, and will be much missed. His remains were interred with great respect, and rendered

"with a military salute."—*Washington Star*.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

WALKING COATS,

VERY LOW PRICES,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR GOODS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,

NOW OFFERS

A Splendid Assortment of

ZEPHYR GOODS.

EACH AS

WORKED SLIPPERS OF silk and new designs.

ELEGANT CHAIN PATTERNS AND LIN-CUSHIONS.

ALSO,

ZEPHYRS

Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest

Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

In large variety, and at somewhat reduced prices, the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,

Of every grade and description.

COMBS,

BRUSHES,

GLOVES,

POCKET-HOOKS,

TRAVELING BAGS,

FANCY BUTTONS, &c., &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a full DISPLAY of the above

ZEPHYR GOODS in my Firm's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, the 11th inst.

11-12-13

Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

11-12-13

Above Willow.

MOURNING GOODS.

The attention of buyers is especially called to my

EARLY AND CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT,

CONSISTING OF

DEATH-SHAWLS,

Merinoes,

Cashmere,

Epinglins.

Empress Cloths,

Parisiennes,

Tamises,

Bombazines,

Alpacas,

WOOL DE LAINES &c., &c.

Very Cheap.

We have received a large stock of

Medium sizes.

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PLENTIES,

Which we sell at very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

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11-12-13

PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTH STREET.

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CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable French Goods, consisting of Paquets, Manteaux, Empress Cloths, Rugs, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black silk, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Fingalas, Clucking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the price for which these goods are sold in more fashionable boutiques. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our goods and prices with those of other stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 419 SOUTH STREET.

11-12-13

PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

J. M. HAILEIGH,

No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now to store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

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STRIPED BROOKE SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION, AT \$5.50.

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FOURTH AND ARCH,

KEEP THE RICHEST

FRENCH CHINTZES.

Also, Fast-Colored American and British Prints, &c.

11-12-13

HEYRE & LANDELL,

Have Departments for

WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

HOSIERY,

AND GLOVES,

ALL OF THE FIRST GRADES.

LYRE & LANDELL